

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

9
F

Foreign Crops and MARKETS



NUMBER 57

VOLUME 17

WORLD SUMMARIES:

COTTON (Page 318)

POTATOES (Page 315)

CONTENTS

Page

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

World Cotton Production Near Prewar Level..	318
17 Percent Rise in China's Cotton Consumption.....	331
Cotton-Price Quotations on Foreign Markets.	330
British East African Sisal Production Improves.....	323

FATS AND OILS

Netherlands Indies Copra Exports Gain in September.....	326
Ceylon Reports Exportable Surplus of Copra, Coconut Oil.....	327

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

World Potato Production Above Prewar.....	315
---	-----

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

Egypt Grows Another Bumper Rice Crop.....	323
---	-----

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Argentina Wool Exporters To Report Sales...	325
Switzerland Re-Establishing Quota for Hog Slaughtering.....	325
New Zealand Butterfat Production At Record Level.....	326

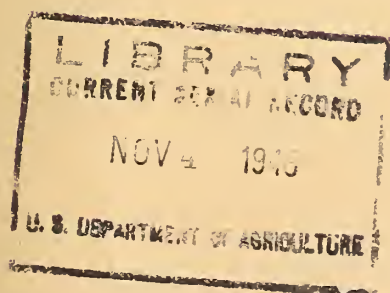
TROPICAL PRODUCTS

Larger Cacao Production Forecast For French Africa.....	324
---	-----

FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

OCTOBER 25, 1948



Issued by the OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

L A T E N E W S

For the week ending October 20, Canada exported 12,909 head of feeder and slaughter cattle to the United States. The number of cattle, excluding calves, imported from Canada since August 16, now totals 141,730.

[Faint, illegible text appears in the lower left quadrant of the page.]

WORLD POTATO PRODUCTION ABOVE PREWAR

For the first time since the war world potato production is estimated to exceed prewar levels. In the 80 ¹/₂ countries for which potato data are available the 1948-49 crop is expected to aggregate about 8.9 billion bushels. This compares with 7.5 billion bushels in 1947 and 8.4 billion bushels, the average in the prewar years (1935-39). This year's production in the Southern Hemisphere, however, estimated at 183 million bushels, has not yet been harvested. Therefore, a spell of abnormal weather in that Hemisphere in the next few months could cause the crop to yield differently than currently estimated. Production in the Northern Hemisphere of 8.7 billion bushels is practically assured. Obviously, with the Southern Hemisphere producing such a small proportion of the total crop any reasonable departure from normal production in the South should not significantly affect the world total as now estimated.

Compared to prewar, production is up 3 percent in Europe, 4 percent in the U.S.S.R., 20 percent in North America, 42 percent in South America, 22 percent in Asia, 59 percent in Africa, and 32 percent in Oceania. It is generally up from 1947-48 in all areas except Asia, Europe being 28 percent above the unusual low of last year. The world's percentage increase above last year is 18 percent, but compared to prewar the world increase is only 5 percent. Supplies thus should be plentiful in all areas with the possible exception of Europe and the U.S.S.R.

Potato Acreage Slightly Up. Potato acreages in the various continents have followed a somewhat different trend than production. In North America, where Canada and the United States are by far the most important producers, acreage has declined from the prewar level by almost one-fourth. Notwithstanding the marked decline in acreage, production has increased by one-fifth as a result of technical improvement combined this year with favorable weather.

In South America, acreage is up only 18 percent from prewar compared to 42 percent increase of production. In Europe acreage is slightly below prewar with production up 3 percent while the world acreage is up 2.5 percent as compared to 5 percent for production.

Higher Than Normal Yields. The average yield for the world is estimated at 163 bushels per acre or 4 bushels above the prewar 1935-39 average. It is about 17 bushels above the low 1947-48 average yield of 146 bushels per acre.

In North America the yield is up 66 bushels per acre from prewar and it has been only slightly below this high level for the past 3 years. In South America and Africa the yield is up 15 bushels from prewar and in Asia is down 13. There is little change in Oceania and the U.S.S.R. In Europe yields are up 6 bushels per acre from prewar and 38 bushels from the low of last year.

¹/₂ Data are not available for many minor and a few major producing areas. However, exclusion of these figures would not greatly affect world totals. They might noticeably affect continental totals.

(Text continued on Page 328; table follows)

POTATOES: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified areas, average 1935-39, annual 1947 and 1948 $\frac{a}{b}$

Continent and country	Acreage $\frac{b}{a}$		Yield per acre		Production	
	Average 1935-39	1947	Average 1935-39	1947	Average 1935-39	1947
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA:						
Canada.....	516:	497:	124.8:	151.3:	64,385:	75,190:
El Salvador.....	1:	1:	30.0:	26.0:	28.0:	28:
Guatemala.....	5:	12:	76.4:	55.8:	382:	670:
Mexico.....	37:	68:	68.9:	69.3:	2,548:	4,717:
Newfoundland.....	20:	20:	109.2:	110.0:	2,185:	2,400:
Panama.....	2:	2:	20.0:	34.0:	40:	68:
United States.....	3,033:	2,112:	117.2:	182.0:	355,504:	418,355:
Bermuda.....	$\frac{a}{d}$:	$\frac{a}{d}$:	-:	-:	78:	40:
Cuba.....	16:	20:	115.6:	125.8:	1,850:	2,517:
Dominican Republic.....	4:	4:	15.0:	19.0:	60:	76:
Jamaica.....	2:	3:	30.0:	29.5:	60:	118:
Puerto Rico.....	1:	1:	23.0:	24.0:	23:	24:
Total North America.....	3,637:	2,741:	117.4:	171.5:	427,145:	470,046:
EUROPE:						
Albania.....	1:	3:	68.0:	55.7:	68:	167:
Austria.....	520:	445:	203.9:	161.1:	106,037:	68,159:
Belgium $\frac{f}{g}$	363:	305:	305.1:	296.9:	116,872:	88,184:
Bulgaria $\frac{g}{h}$	45:	-:	87.6:	-:	3,944:	-:
Czechoslovakia.....	1,724:	1,493:	195.2:	109.3:	342,338:	162,250:
Denmark.....	188:	263:	253.6:	255.1:	47,668:	67,093:
Eire.....	328:	392:	299.7:	253.5:	98,288:	121,000:
Finland.....	185:	224:	227.4:	199.1:	42,077:	44,606:
France $\frac{f}{g}$	3,489:	3,100:	164.3:	157.3:	573,225:	488,429:
Germany.....	4,934:	5,042:	249.0:	178.5:	1,228,513:	900,000:
Greece.....	53:	79:	104.1:	136.9:	5,518:	10,545:
Hungary.....	729:	693:	109.2:	95.2:	79,637:	66,000:
Iceland.....	3:	3:	77.3:	80.0:	232:	240:
Italy.....	1,041:	1,034:	96.9:	99.7:	100,917:	103,049:
Luxembourg.....	42:	20:	183.8:	202.1:	7,929:	4,042:
Malta and Goso.....	9:	9:	110.4:	111.1:	1,000:	1,020:
Netherlands.....	323:	498:	311.9:	340.2:	100,747:	169,423:
Norway.....	127:	140:	258.5:	238.6:	32,830:	33,400:
Poland.....	6,810:	5,400:	205.1:	170.1:	1,396,761:	918,583:
Portugal.....	77:	167:	269.8:	182.6:	20,777:	30,500:
Romania.....	383:	490:	126.0:	122.4:	48,270:	59,591:
Spain.....	1,126:	888:	151.8:	144.8:	170,977:	128,602:
Sweden.....	325:	353:	205.0:	184.0:	66,631:	64,595:
Switzerland $\frac{f}{g}$	120:	165:	220.2:	266.9:	26,430:	44,032:
United Kingdom $\frac{f}{g}$	719:	1,330:	294.1:	217.8:	182,666:	289,707:
Yugoslavia.....	646:	-:	80.0:	-:	51,666:	-:
Total Europe (excl. USSR) $\frac{f}{g}$	24,360:	23,281:	199.2:	167.6:	4,852,012:	3,902,501:
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	21,232:	20,554:	130.8:	128.0:	2,777,395:	2,630,000:
ASIA:						
Cyprus.....	6:	9:	159.7:	136.1:	958:	1,225:
Lebanon and Syria.....	17:	18:	90.1:	102.3:	1,531:	1,842:
Pakistan.....	2:	10:	134.5:	130.0:	269:	1,400:
Turkey.....	135:	149:	49.2:	86.1:	6,640:	12,827:
Manchuria and Jehol.....	600:	950:	100.0:	92.6:	60,000:	88,000:
India.....	449:	405:	150.0:	143.2:	67,349:	58,000:
Japan.....	293:	356:	218.8:	143.6:	64,106:	80,541:
Korea.....	286:	358:	91.0:	96.6:	26,021:	34,575:
Karafuto (Japanese Sakhalin).....	10:	10:	127.0:	130.0:	1,270:	1,300:
Kwantung Leased Territory.....	2:	2:	85.0:	85.0:	170:	170:
Java and Madura.....	27:	26:	71.9:	61.5:	1,941:	1,600:
Philippine Islands.....	$\frac{a}{d}$:	$\frac{a}{d}$:	-:	-:	8:	61:
Total Asia.....	1,827:	2,493:	126.0:	112.7:	230,263:	279,653:

SOUTH AMERICA:									
Argentina.....	311:	411:	85.3:	95.1:	96.1:	26,523:	39,067:	39,500	
Bolivia.....	44:	44:	44.4:	88.9:	89.4:	2,000:	4,000:	4,200	
Brazil.....	168:	211:	93.0:	85.3:	85.3:	15,619:	18,000:	18,000	
Chile.....	121:	126:	129.4:	165.9:	166.7:	15,692:	20,903:	21,000	
Colombia.....	122:	239:	72.4:	71.7:	73.2:	8,878:	17,000:	17,500	
Ecuador.....	54:	62:	43.3:	67.7:	67.7:	2,336:	4,200:	4,200	
Paraguay.....	1:	1:	58.0:	47.0:	47.0:	58:	47:	47	
Peru.....	400:	340:	45.0:	61.8:	64.7:	18,000:	21,000:	22,000	
Uruguay.....	18:	24:	59.9:	61.3:	61.3:	1,079:	1,470:	1,470	
Venezuela.....	101:	101:	50.0:	50.0:	50.0:	500:	500:	500	
Total South America.....	1,250:	1,471:	72.5:	86.0:	87.3:	90,605:	126,185:	128,417	
AFRICA:									
Algeria.....	44:	61:	105.2:	144.7:	146.7:	4,627:	8,827:	8,800	
Belgian Congo.....	31:	31:	81.3:	66.7:	73.3:	244:	200:	220	
Kenya.....	4:	7:	75.0:	114.3:	118.8:	300:	800:	950	
Uganda.....	1:	1:	25.0:	70.0:	70.0:	25:	70:	70	
Egypt.....	10:	30:	195.8:	133.3:	133.3:	1,958:	4,000:	4,000	
Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.....	1:	1:	7.0:	5.0:	5.0:	7:	5:	5	
French Morocco.....	4:	12:	156.2:	122.5:	123.1:	625:	1,470:	1,600	
Madagascar.....	33:	40:	52.1:	55.0:	55.0:	1,718:	2,200:	2,200	
Mauritius.....	1:	1:	31.0:	25.0:	27.0:	31:	25:	27	
Mozambique.....	3:	2:	42.7:	60.0:	61.0:	128:	120:	122	
Nigeria and Cameroons.....	1:	1:	11.0:	35.0:	37.0:	11:	35:	37	
Southern Rhodesia.....	2:	4:	120.5:	100.0:	125.0:	241:	400:	500	
South West Africa.....	1:	1:	10.0:	5.0:	7.0:	10:	5:	7	
Tunisia.....	6:	5:	56.3:	40.0:	50.0:	338:	200:	300	
Union of South Africa.....	29:	145:	69.7:	73.6:	75.9:	6,203:	10,675:	11,000	
Other countries.....	117:	98:	47.6:	53.6:	54.1:	5,574:	4,500:	5,300	
Total Africa.....	320:	414:	63.9:	84.3:	84.9:	22,040:	33,532:	35,138	
OCEANIA:									
Australia.....	114:	160:	113.2:	116.7:	118.8:	12,900:	18,667:	19,000	
Hawaii.....	2:	2:	60.0:	70.0:	70.0:	120:	140:	140	
New Caledonia.....	8:	8:	60.0:	87.5:	87.5:	420:	700:	700	
New Zealand.....	21:	21:	232.9:	227.9:	234.3:	4,891:	4,131:	4,500	
Total Oceania.....	145:	191:	126.8:	126.1:	127.4:	18,331:	23,538:	24,340	
World total.....	52,774:	54,100:	159.5:	146.1:	163.6:	3,417,851:	7,467,590:	8,552,465	

a/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1947 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which began late in 1947 and ended early in 1948. b/ Figures refer to harvested areas when available. c/ Preliminary. d/ Less than 500 acres. e/ Estimates for each country have been revised to coincide with present boundaries except as noted. f/ Official data for 1945 to date have been adjusted on a comparable basis with the 1935-39 average which included small holdings. g/ Estimate for 1945 to date include Southern Dobruja and, therefore, are not strictly comparable with earlier years shown. h/ Czechoslovakia and Rumania, 5 years 1933-37; Germany and Poland, 5 years 1934-38; Spain, 2 years 1935 and 1939. i/ Data for 1947 and 1948 include home plots and gardens. j/ Excludes gardens and allotments for 1947 and 1948. k/ Estimated totals include allowance for missing data for countries shown.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION NEAR PREWAR LEVEL

World cotton production in 1948-49 is forecast at 29,750,000 bales (of 500 pounds). This is 4,350,000 bales or 17 percent above last year's estimate and approximately equal to production in the late 1930's, with the exception of the unusually large crop of 39 million bales in 1937-38. World production will exceed world consumption this year for the first time since the war ended, with most of the increased production accounted for by the United States.

World production in the first 2 postwar years (1945-46 and 1946-47) amounted to only 77 percent and 79 percent, respectively, of the war-time average, 1940-41 to 1944-45, of 27,365,000 bales. Nearly all of this sharp decline in those 2 years took place in the United States, Brazil, and Argentina. In the next 2 years, 1947-48 and 1948-49, a sharp rise in United States production was accompanied by a more moderate increase in Egypt, the Soviet Union, China, Mexico, and a few of the smaller producing areas, bringing world production back to the prewar level in 1948-49.

The United States is the only major producing country to reach the prewar level of production in 1948-49 and this was largely the result of record yields. In most other countries, production ranges from about 70 percent of the prewar average in China to 91 percent in Egypt. The slow revival of foreign cotton production is attributed mainly to continuation of wartime restrictions on cotton planting in favor of food production programs in India, Egypt, and Peru, 3 successive years of unfavorable weather in Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay, and lack of political and economic stability in China. A shortage of farm labor and a diversion to more profitable food crops were the principal causes for the exceptionally low acreage and production in the United States in 1945 and 1946.

Production in Mexico this year is estimated at 560,000 bales from 938,000 acres compared with 484,000 bales from 927,000 acres in 1947. Harvesting was nearly completed by the middle of September except in the Laguna district where about 40 percent of the estimated crop of 170,000 bales remained in the fields. This portion was damaged considerably by heavy rains and some flood early in September, followed by increased pink boll worm attacks.

The 1948 crop in the United States, estimated at 15,079,000 bales (October estimate) from 23,323,000 acres, is 27 percent and 10 percent, respectively, above the production and acreage estimates for 1947. Lint yield per acre computed at 310.3 pounds is the highest on record. The heaviest increases in production this year were in Mississippi, Arkansas, and Alabama. In Texas, which accounts for 21.6 percent of the total crop this year, production was down by 187,000 bales or 5.4 percent, due to reduced acreage and drought. Good percentage increases were reported in practically all other States, although the quantities involved are smaller than in the States mentioned above.

In Europe, production continued on a steady upward trend from a low wartime level of about 104,000 bales. The total reached about 166,000 bales in 1948 compared with 136,000 last year and a prewar average of 147,000 bales. Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, and Spain accounted

for practically all of the increase, while production in Italy amounted to only one-third of the 1940 peak of 45,000 bales. The scarcity of foreign exchange for importing cotton, the high postwar level of cotton prices, and the fact that the Balkan countries are not generally deficit in over-all food production are factors that probably encouraged expansion in cotton cultivation instead of food crops.

Reports from the U.S.S.R. derived mostly from statements in the Soviet press, indicate that cotton acreage was increased by 6 or 7 percent but yields were lower so that production may not have exceeded last year's crop of about 2,600,000 bales. Acreage is estimated tentatively at about 3,850,000 acres, compared with 3,625,000 in 1947.

The 1948 crop in Iran, estimated at 115,000 bales, is the highest since 1941 but considerably below the prewar average of 171,000 bales. Acreage was increased to 287,000 acres in 1948 compared with 205,000 a year ago. The increase was stimulated by Government support prices and credit facilities, the ban on cultivation of poppies, lifting of the ban (late in 1947) against cultivation of cotton in certain areas because of the prevalence of certain plant diseases and insects, and the partial relief of the former food shortage situation. Further increases may be expected next year as production has barely regained the level of domestic requirements.

Estimates of the 1948 crop in Turkey were recently reduced to about 235,000 bales because of heavy damage in the Adana district by corn ear worms. Acreage in 1948, estimated at 694,000 acres, represents an increase of 10 to 30 percent over the areas planted in the late war and postwar years and slightly above the prewar average. The 1948 crop is 40,000 to 50,000 bales above the level of domestic requirements.

Cotton production in Burma was encouraged by the Japanese during the early years of occupation, declined after the war to a low point of 21,000 bales in 1946 and rose to 35,000 bales in 1947 from 192,000 acres. The 1948 acreage, estimated at 217,000 acres, indicates a further increase in production this year to around 40,000 bales compared with a prewar average of 97,000 bales.

Incomplete data on the crop in China indicate a probable small increase in production this year to about 2.2 million bales compared with last year's estimate of 2,136,000 bales. The area planted in 1948 is reported to be down by 2 or 3 percent from last year's estimate of 6,240,000 acres.

It is generally believed that Chinese farmers intended to increase cotton plantings in 1948 in view of the fact that prices of cotton had advanced more rapidly than those for rice and other grains. However, the increasing tempo of civil war in North China, Manchuria, and the northern part of Central China, together with excessive rainfall and floods in the Yangtze River Valley made farming operations more difficult in 1947. Favorable weather conditions, in subsequent months, particularly in North China, and less damage from insects and plant diseases may have resulted in higher yields and a small increase in the over-all production.

(Text Continued on Page 322; Table Follows)

COTTON: Acreage and production in specified areas,
average 1935-39, annual 1945-48 a/

Continent and country	Acreage				Production b/							
	Year beginning August 1				Year beginning August 1							
	Average 1935-39	1945	1946	1947 c/	1948 c/	Average 1935-39	1945	1946	1947 c/	1948 c/	1947 c/	1948 c/
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
NORTH AMERICA:												
El Salvador.....	9:	24:	38:	35:	25:	5:	11:	20:	21:	20:	21:	20
Guatemala.....	-	-	7:	7:	-	2:	3:	4:	5:	-	5:	-
Mexico.....	725:	904:	843:	927:	988:	334:	434:	460:	484:	560:	484:	560
Nicaragua.....	9:	5:	1:	-	8:	5:	4:	1:	-	6:	-	6
United States.....	27,788:	17,241:	17,615:	21,269:	23,323:	13,149:	9,015:	8,640:	11,857:	15,079:	11,857:	15,079
British West Indies.....	20:	12:	7:	7:	-	5:	3:	2:	2:	-	2:	-
Haiti.....	-	40:	25:	40:	-	22:	11:	8:	11:	10	11:	10
Puerto Rico.....	2:	-	-	-	-	1:	2:	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
Total a/.....	28,642:	18,240:	18,541:	22,294:	24,402:	13,523:	9,483:	9,135:	12,381:	15,682:	12,381:	15,682
EUROPE:												
Bulgaria.....	85:	61:	98:	105:	-	35:	10:	20:	28:	-	28:	-
Greece.....	168:	72:	118:	105:	107:	76:	31:	50:	53:	52	53:	52
Italy.....	56:	34:	41:	45:	-	21:	9:	12:	15:	-	15:	-
Rumania f/.....	8:	109:	104:	109:	-	2:	20:	9:	16:	-	16:	-
Spain.....	46:	133:	142:	108:	135:	10:	8:	23:	14:	28	14:	28
Yugoslavia.....	8:	-	-	-	-	3:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total a/.....	372:	420:	518:	499:	550:	147:	80:	118:	136:	166	136:	166
U.S.-S.R. (Europe and Asia).....												
	5,087:	2,995:	3,215:	3,625:	3,850:	3,430:	1,700:	2,240:	2,608:	2,600	2,608:	2,600
ASIA:												
Cyprus.....	11:	-	-	-	-	3:	2:	2:	-	-	-	-
Iran.....	453:	303:	182:	205:	287:	171:	92:	64:	80:	115	80:	115
Iraq.....	53:	25:	25:	-	-	11:	5:	4:	-	-	-	-
Syria.....	85:	44:	49:	52:	694:	28:	22:	22:	14:	-	14:	-
Turkey.....	667:	572:	610:	502:	-	249:	166:	204:	218:	235	218:	235
Afghanistan.....	-	-	-	-	-	49:	20:	9:	-	-	-	-
Burma.....	428:	226:	135:	192:	217:	97:	32:	21:	35:	-	35:	-
China (incl. Manchuria).....	7,038:	5,600:	5,556:	6,240:	6,100:	2,855:	1,820:	1,925:	2,136:	2,200	2,136:	2,200
French Indochina.....	36:	-	-	-	-	6:	-	-	3:	-	3:	-
Japan.....	2:	12:	-	-	-	1:	2:	-	4:	5	4:	5
India.....	24,204:	10,933:	11,600:	11,800:	11,800:	5,348:	2,358:	2,341:	2,600:	2,500	2,600:	2,500
Korea.....	564:	442:	312:	355:	282:	180:	103:	75:	64:	77	64:	77
Netherlands Indies.....	27:	-	-	-	-	9:	-	1:	-	-	-	-
Pakistan.....	E/	2,818:	3,261:	3,122:	2,800:	E/	1,171:	1,143:	925:	1,050	925:	1,050
Philippine Islands.....	5:	10:	5:	-	-	1:	2:	1:	d/	-	d/	-
Siam.....	16:	-	-	-	-	7:	17:	26:	26:	25	26:	25
Total a/.....	33,805:	21,231:	21,892:	22,658:	22,420:	9,020:	5,832:	5,845:	6,125:	6,295	6,125:	6,295

SOUTH AMERICA:											
Argentina.....	770:	813:	892:	1,037:	1,150:	289:	285:	334:	404:	459	
Brazil.....	5,562:	5,000:	5,500:	4,600:	5,500:	1,956:	1,350:	1,300:	1,200:	1,400	
Colombia.....	98:	-:	-:	-:	-:	23:	21:	21:	25:	29	
Ecuador.....	40:	32:	35:	-:	-:	13:	7:	10:	10:	7	
Paraguay.....	111:	124:	126:	74:b/	136:	40:	44:	55:	29:	56	
Peru.....	428:	346:	309:	321:	-:	384:	329:	299:	301:	-	
Venezuela.....	50:	-:	-:	-:	-:	11:	13:	11:	15:	-	
Total g/.....	7,060:	6,512:	7,049:	6,254:	7,328:	2,716:	2,049:	2,030:	1,984:	2,281	
AFRICA AND OCEANIA:											
Anglo Egyptian Sudan.....	439:	321:	336:	363:	-:	248:	194:	235:	215:	-	
Belgian Congo.....	874:	760:	740:	754:	-:	172:	181:	172:	184:	-	
Kenya.....	-:	-:	-:	28:	-:	13:	4:	4:	4:	-	
Nyasaland.....	84:	-:	-:	-:	-:	12:	8:	9:	17:	-	
Tanganyika.....	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	50:	34:	34:	34:	38	
Uganda.....	1,477:	1,146:	1,253:	1,033:	-:	281:	191:	193:	138:	250	
Egypt.....	1,821:	1,020:	1,258:	1,302:	1,496:	1,893:	1,082:	1,252:	1,314:	1,722	
French Equatorial Africa.....	390:	-:	-:	-:	-:	41:	106:	74:	103:	-	
French Morocco.....	1:	4:	-:	-:	-:	d/:	2:	2:	-:	-	
French West Africa.....	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	28:	9:	9:	14:	-	
Mozambique.....	-:	-:	-:	-:	1/:	33:	99:	110:	99:	-	
Nigeria.....	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	36:	31:	28:	15:	-	
Angola.....	73:	-:	-:	-:	-:	13:	20:	27:	24:	27	
Southern Rhodesia.....	2:	4:	4:	4:	-:	d/:	1:	1:	1:	1	
Union of South Africa.....	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	2:	d/:	1:	2:	4	
Australia.....	53:	7:	9:	7:	-:	11:	2:	2:	2:	-	
Total g/.....	6,176:	5,234:	5,493:	5,214:	5,765:	2,840:	1,966:	2,156:	2,171:	2,726	
World total e/.....	81,142:	54,632:	56,708:	60,544:	64,315:	31,676:	21,110:	21,525:	25,400:	29,750	

e/ United States production in bales of 500 pounds gross weight (480 pounds net); others in bales of 478 pounds net through 1945 and 480 pounds thereafter. b/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. c/ Preliminary. d/ Less than 500. e/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and allowances for other figures not available. f/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. g/ Included with India. h/ Planted area. i/ Exports.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics, reports of United States Foreign Service officers and results of office research.

Communications and transportation to and from the interior cotton areas are still very difficult because of disturbed political conditions. The quantity of domestic cotton from the 1948 crop, expected to arrive at coastal mill centers (the commercial crop), is expected to reach about 950,000 bales which is about equal to the 940,000 received last year.

The current crop in India is expected to be slightly smaller than the 2,600,000 bales harvested in 1947-48 unless weather conditions show some improvement over conditions in the early part of the season. The area planted is expected to be about equal to the 11,800,000 acres planted last year. Earlier in the season, acreage was expected to be increased by about 10 percent, mostly in Bombay Province where the greatest reduction occurred as a result of the food production program. Increases in some areas, however, were offset by decreases in others where the monsoon came late and was insufficient for normal crop development. Prices of food grains in Madras Province are relatively higher than those for cotton, thus discouraging any shift to cotton cultivation in that area.

The 1948 Pakistan crop is estimated at 1,050,000 bales after allowance for loss of around 120,000 bales as a result of recent flood damage. This estimate is still above the 1947 estimate of 925,000 bales. Acreage is reported to be about 10 percent below the 1947 estimate of 3,122,000 acres or roughly 2,800,000 acres.

The part of former India which now is Pakistan normally produces about 1,250,000 bales. Low yields in 1947 were attributed to large-scale abandonment as a result of the widespread rioting and migration that followed the partition of India in August 1947. A large portion of the crop was picked, ginned, and marketed by refugees amid very unsettled conditions. These conditions have been largely overcome this year and weather conditions were favorable for improved yields on the smaller acreage. About 75 percent of Pakistan's cotton crop is grown under irrigation. At least one large source of water passes through India and is subject to being cut off as was done last year but negotiations between the two governments are expected to prevent it.

New irrigation projects already under construction and being planned are expected to permit a substantial increase in cotton acreage in the next few years.

Argentine cotton production was held at a low level for 3 consecutive years, 1944-45 to 1946-47, as a result of unfavorable weather. The 1947-48 crop of 404,000 bales from 1,037,000 acres represented an increase of 20 to 35 percent above the 3 previous crops. It also was retarded by unfavorable weather conditions early in the season, late planting, and a severe early frost that killed some immature plants.

The 1948-49 crop is now being planted and it is too early to forecast either acreage or production. An increase of at least 10 percent is expected in acreage, although planting is already retarded to some extent by drought. Locusts also are still a menace, having appeared in large numbers recently in several localities. Available

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

EGYPT GROWS ANOTHER BUMPER RICE CROP 1/

Egypt's 1948 rice crop is tentatively forecast at 56,250,000 bushels (1,770 million pounds milled), exceeded only by last year's outturn of 62,530,000 bushels (1,970 million pounds), according to a report from E. R. Raymond, American Embassy at Cairo. Production in the prewar years (1935-39) averaged about 33,155,000 bushels (1,040 million pounds), 41 percent less than this year's near-record.

The 1948 decrease below the exceptional crop of last year is due almost entirely to a reduction in acreage, for the yields of this September-November harvest are expected to approach the record yields per acre of a year ago. The 1948 acreage is now estimated at 747,000 acres compared with 805,000 in 1947, and with 463,000 before World War II.

Exportable supplies from the 1948 harvest are expected to be about the same as exports from the 1947 crop which will probably amount to around 675 million pounds. The world shortage of rice in 1948 created a demand for Egypt's surplus and stocks remaining from the 1947 output are relatively small.

Rice purchases by foreign countries during the November-October 1947-48 marketing year equalled 673 million pounds, by far the largest rice exports yet shipped from Egypt. Prewar exports averaged about 275 million pounds. The destinations of the rice purchased in 1947-48 were as follows (million pounds): United Kingdom (mostly for Ceylon), 225; United States (Korea), 192; India, 153; Middle East, 62; and Europe, 42.

Under the Government's program, a portion of each farmer's crop will be requisitioned as in 1947-48, and farmers will receive the same price, equivalent to \$1.53 per bushel. The Government's price to millers will likewise be the same at \$5.63 per 100 pounds. If these prices are maintained, the Government's export price will need to be about \$10.50 per 100 pounds.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

BRITISH EAST AFRICAN SISAL PRODUCTION IMPROVES

Sisal production in British East Africa during the first 6 months of 1948 indicates that the year's total may exceed 320 million pounds of 1/ A more extensive statement may be obtained from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

fiber, compared with the 1947 total of approximately 300 million. The production plan for 1948 included about 269 million pounds from Tanganyika and 67 million from Kenya and Uganda, making a total of 336 million pounds from all British East Africa.

Tanganyika sisal production in January-June 1948 was only about 122.4 million pounds, indicating a total for the year of not much more than 246 million or about 22 or 23 million pounds less than planned for that area. The continued labor shortage on the sisal plantations is believed to be a contributing factor in keeping production below plans, but an improvement in conditions is shown by an increase over the fiber output in the corresponding period of 1947.

Labor conditions on the Kenya sisal plantations have improved considerably. Fiber production during January-June 1948 was about 35.5 million pounds and is expected to total about 74 million pounds for the calendar year, compared with plans for 67 million in 1948 and actual production of more than 64 million in 1947.

Exports of sisal from British East Africa during the first 6 months of 1948 totaled 166 million pounds or about 8 million more than production during the same period. There seems to be no difficulty in getting stocks of fiber moved either to market or out of the country at this time. The largest share was shipped to the United Kingdom as in former years. Besides 106 million to the United Kingdom, about 29 million pounds of sisal were exported to Canada, 12 million each to Australia and the United States, more than 4 million to South Africa, and more than 1 million to New Zealand. The balance of less than 0.5 million pounds was exported to Palestine.

Wholesale prices offered under contract by the British Board of Trade to the British East African Sisal Industry for its sisal during the last 6 months of 1948 were increased on all grades by £10 per long ton over prices effective during the first 6 months. Prices now range from the equivalent of about 16.14 cents per pound for No. P1 to 13.24 cents for Tow No. 2, with an average of about 15.14 cents per pound, f.o.r. production center.

(Continued on Page 330)

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

LARGER CACAO PRODUCTION FORECAST FOR FRENCH AFRICA

The 1948-49 (October 1 to September 30) cacao production in French Africa will be larger than the 1947-48 outturn, according to unofficial forecasts. Total production in the French African Colonies during 1948-49 is expected to approximate 200,000,000 pounds, compared with about 180,000,000 in 1947-48. Over half the 1948-49 output probably will be exported to France, the traditional outlet for French Colony cacao. It is unlikely, however, that all the 1948-49 production will meet the new export standards (See Foreign Crops and Markets, May 24, 1948), owing to the fact that a large part of the French Cameroons cacao is usually of inferior quality. No information is available on the disposition of cacao beans that do not meet export requirements.

Ivory Coast. Forecasts of the 1948-49 crop range from 79,000,000 pounds to 97,000,000 pounds. About 75,000,000 pounds were produced in 1947-48.

French Cameroons. Total 1948-49 production is forecast at 100,000,000 pounds compared with about 93,000,000 in 1947-48. A large part of the Cameroon cacao is of such low quality, however, that only about three-fourths of the crop are expected to be suitable for export if the new export standards are strictly observed.

French Togoland. Production for 1948-49 in French Togoland is forecast at 6,000,000 pounds, or about the same as the previous season. It is reported that substantial quantities of Togoland cacao are being sold illegally in the British Colonies, because of the higher prices there.

French Equatorial Africa. The 1948-49 cacao crop is forecast at 4,400,000 pounds which would be about equal to 1947-48. Most of the cacao will be exported from the French Cameroons.

Madagascar. Madagascar's 1948-49 production is forecast at 661,000 pounds, of which about one-half will be available for export.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

ARGENTINE WOOL EXPORTERS TO REPORT SALES

Argentine wool exporters who did a 1 million-peso business (f.o.b. value) in the preceeding 12 months have been required since September 28 to report to the government all foreign sales by 6 p. m. the same day as made. The National Economic Council has recommended issuing a decree requiring that exporters apply for export permits at the same time sales are reported. The trade hears also that the proposal, if accepted, may involve an advance payment of a new tax of one-half percent of f.o.b. value. Payment is to be refunded if application is rejected.

The Argentine wool market is reported quiet with less buying from producers the first half of October. Practically all Camarones wool in Chubut has already been sold to local dealers or manufacturers at about 74 cents per pound, greasy basis, at point of origin. One lot of fine high-yielding wool was reported sold for 95 cents delivered at Buenos Aires.

Argentine wool exports for August totalled 21 million pounds, of which 17 million was reported shipped to the United States. Eleven months' exports from October 1947 totalled 452 million pounds, of which 288 went to the United States.

SWITZERLAND RE-ESTABLISHES QUOTA FOR HOG SLAUGHTERING

Because of rise in pork prices, the Federal Department for Public Economy in Switzerland, has been forced to re-establish butcher quotas for hog slaughter, effective September 30, 1948, according to a recent report.

From the effective date to the end of October, only 50 percent of the monthly average of hogs slaughtered during the May-July 1948 period may be delivered to and accepted by butchers. Consumers, including hotels and hospitals, have been urged to reduce purchases of fresh, salted and smoked pork. This is a temporary measure and will be lifted when market conditions return to normal.

In the meantime, the Government has indicated that efforts will be made to reduce market prices by importing more hogs. Producers, merchants and butchers have been requested to respect existing maximum prices. Some time previously, almost all pork cuts were subject to maximum price limitations. At the present time, however, maximum prices apply only to a few cuts.

The noticeable shortage of pork in Switzerland's markets is attributed to several factors, such as, increased demand for pork resulting from shortage of beef, difficulties encountered in importing hogs from traditional hog exporting countries, mainly Denmark, and continued unwillingness of consumers to purchase unpopular frozen pork. The average price for pork has risen by about 10.6 cents per pound.

NEW ZEALAND BUTTERFAT PRODUCTION AT RECORD LEVEL

Factory butterfat production in New Zealand in August, the first month of the 1948-49 production year, increased more than 11 percent over August 1947, and was the highest for that month in years of record. This larger output is attributed to the very mild and favorable weather which not only enabled dairy cattle to winter well, but also permitted pastures to recover rapidly from the drought of the preceding summer and autumn. Factory butterfat production in August 1948 was 21.4 million pounds, compared with 19.2 million pounds in August 1947. The season of previous peak production for the month of August was 1941-42 when production of butterfat amounted to 19.5 million pounds.

FATS AND OILS

NETHERLANDS INDIES COPRA EXPORTS GAIN IN SEPTEMBER 1/

September copra exports of 31,002 long tons from the Netherlands Indies were the largest monthly shipments since the end of the war. January-September total is 181,616 tons, 47 percent greater than in the same months of 1947. October and November exports are expected to be 20,000 and 27,000 tons, respectively. By the end of August contracts had been closed for 187,500 tons of copra to be shipped in 1948. Of this quantity 82 percent is for the Netherlands.

The Copra Board's preliminary estimate for September production is 33,200 tons, bringing the total for the first three quarters to 224,249, compared with 118,538 for the same period in 1947. October copra output is forecast at 32,000 tons. Deliveries to crushers amounted to 5,000 tons in September and month-end stocks totaled 30,126.

1/ A more extensive statement may be obtained from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

NETHERLANDS INDIES: Copra exports, September 1948 with comparisons.
(Long tons).

Country	Copra distribution				
	Average: 1935-39:	1947 a/	Jan-Aug :	September	
			1948 a/:	1947 a/:	1948 a/
Mexico.....	12,614:	-	-	-	-
United States.....	3,909:	1,546	2,953:	-	2,067
Czechoslovakia.....	4,896:	5,000	2,000:	731	-
Denmark.....	72,375:	7,999	-	8,000	4,134
France.....	12,748:	4,000	2,000:	-	1,968
Bi-Zonal Germany.....	64,674:	-	2,000:	-	7,972
Italy.....	23,103:	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	133,841:	114,157	127,536:	2,954	5,207
Norway.....	31,810:	5,469	984:	-	-
Sweden.....	6,886:	3,200	5,000:	-	984
Switzerland.....	17:	2,082	2,992:	-	492
Lebanon.....	-	1,525	-	-	-
Singapore.....	107,285:	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa..	-	5,249	-	3,277	-
Others.....	33,227:	-	5,149:	-	c/ 7,578
Total.....	507,385:	b/150,227	b/150,614:	b/14,962	b/ 31,002

a/Preliminary.

b/Does not include unrecorded shipments to Singapore.

c/2,067 tons to Canada, 3,051 to Belgium and 2,460 to Poland.

Copra Board, Batavia

CEYLON REPORTS EXPORTABLE
SURPLUS OF COPRA, COCONUT OIL

An official estimate places Ceylon's 1948 exportable surplus of coconut oil and copra (in terms of oil) at 110,000 to 120,000 long tons. By the first of October, 90,000 to 95,000 tons already had been shipped or was earmarked for export to destinations other than the United States. Licenses have been granted for the shipment of 10,000 tons to the United States.

It is not possible to determine just how much of the remaining surplus will be shipped as copra, since this depends on the coconut oil liftings. Limited storage space has temporarily interrupted the operation of oil mills.

(Table on following page)

CEYLON: Copra and coconut oil exports, June 1948 with comparisons
(Long tons)

	Copra		Coconut oil	
	1947 <u>a</u> /	1948 <u>a</u> /	1947 <u>a</u> /	1948 <u>a</u> /
January	240	595	3,460	11,700
February	5	30	2,570	3,340
March	90	100	1,280	4,300
April	55	130	1,140	8,350
May	1,240	75	4,415	4,130
June	855	350	1,165	5,650
July	1,055		4,280	
August	6,150		4,700	
September	5,100		5,950	
October	4,215		2,455	
November	4,490		5,350	
December	6,250		5,550	
Total	b/29,745	1,280	42,315	37,470

a/ Preliminary b/ Revised

Compiled from official sources.

WORLD POTATO PRODUCTION ABOVE PREWAR

(Continued from Page 315)

Situation and Outlook in Europe. While the general world situation is one of better than average yields and production, the situation in Europe is spotted. Fifty-six percent of this year's potato crop was produced in Europe exclusive of the U.S.S.R. and 89 percent including the U.S.S.R. Therefore the situation in Europe is of prime importance. Acreage and yields in a number of European countries are well above prewar and they are down considerably in others. Acreage is up 300,000 in Germany and has more than doubled in the United Kingdom increasing from 719,000 in prewar to 1,548,000 in 1948. It has substantially increased in a number of lesser producing countries--Denmark, the Netherlands, Portugal, Rumania, etc. Acreage is considerably below prewar in such important producing countries as the following: Czechoslovakia down 260,000 acres; France 550,000 acres; Spain 236,000 acres and Poland 880,000 acres.

Yields are above prewar in 19 of the 26 European countries included in this analysis. The more important countries showing larger yields are Germany with an increase of 28 bushels per acre, the Netherlands with 18 and France and Italy with 16 bushels each. The more important countries showing a decline are Austria with a drop of 18 bushels per acre, Portugal with 27 bushels and Poland with 36 bushels. These shifts from normal yields, averaging as they do to a net increase of production on an acreage less than prewar, are the results of better than normal weather which cannot be expected to continue indefinitely. This means that, unless acreage can be still further increased, production may not be maintained. Furthermore, this year's crop, while a vast improvement

over last year and about 3 percent above prewar, still will not permit per capita disappearance in Europe as high as prewar. This is because there are about 10 percent more people than prewar.

In this connection, however, it should be noted that potatoes are used extensively in Europe for livestock feeding and industrial purposes. Therefore a decrease of supply may not affect food uses. It may result only in fewer potatoes being used for livestock feeding or industrial purposes. On the other hand the demand for potatoes for industrial uses should expand with industrial recovery now under way in Europe. Furthermore, in the next few years European farmers will undoubtedly try to expand the livestock population considerably. The extent to which industrial uses, livestock feeding or human consumption or all three will remain below normal because of the greater increase of population as compared with the more moderate increase of potato production is indeterminable at this time. If in another year yields were to reach the prewar normal in all European countries and acreage remain at this year's level, production would be 4.95 billion bushels as compared to the prewar average of 4.85. This would be an increase of 2 percent above prewar compared to the population increase of 10 percent. Either Europe must (1) expand acreage still further, (2) improve cultural practices, (3) improve varieties, neither of which may be immediately possible, or must accept a permanent reduction in one or more of the major uses of potatoes. The only other alternative to such reduction would be increased imports. Extensive importation is not likely because of bulkiness of potatoes. Use of potatoes as livestock feed and for industrial purposes before imports would be significantly expanded.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, Gustave Burmeister, Orval E. Goodsell, Flora E. Miles, Karen J. Friedmann,

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON FOREIGN MARKETS

(Continued from Page 324)

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets, converted at current rates of exchange:

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, and the U.S. gulf-port average

Market location kind, and quality	Date 1948	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
<u>Alexandria</u>		: Kantar			
Ashmouni, Good.....	10-21	: 99.05 lbs.	: Tallari	: 48.50	: 40.47
Ashmouni, F.G.F.....	"	: "	: "	: 46.25	: 38.59
Karnak, Good,.....	"	: "	: "	: 69.60	: 58.07
Karnak, F.G.F.....	"	: "	: "	: 63.10	: 52.65
<u>Bombay</u>		: Candy			
Jarila, Fine.....	"	: 784 lbs.	: Rupee	: 600.00	: 23.09
Broach, Fine.....	"	: "	: "	: 650.00	: 25.01
Kampala, East African....	"	: "	: "		(not available)
<u>Karachi</u>		: Maund			
4F Punjab, S.G., Fine....	10-20	: 82.28 lbs.	: "	: 72.00	: 26.40
289F Sind, S.G., Fine....	"	: "	: "	: 38.00	: 32.27
289F Punjab, S.G., Fine..	"	: "	: "	: 97.00	: 35.56
<u>Buenos Aires</u>		: Metric ton			
Type B.....	10-21	: 2204.6 lbs.	: Peso	: a/ 3250.00	: 43.89
<u>Lima</u>		: Sp. quintal			
Tanguis, Type 5.....		: 101.4 lbs.	: Sol		
Pima, Type 1.....		: "	: "		
<u>Recife</u>		: Arroba			
Mata, Type 4.....		: 33.07 lbs.	: Cruzeiro	: b/	
Sertao, Type 5.....		: "	: "		
<u>Sao Paulo</u>					
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	10-21	: "	: "	: 198.00	: 32.58
<u>Torreon</u>		: Sp. quintal			
Middling, 15/16"	"	: 101.4 lbs.	: Peso	: 177.00	: 25.21
<u>Houston-Galveston-New</u>					
Orleans av. Mid. 15/16" ..	"	: Pound	: Cent	: XXXX	: 31.20

Quotations of foreign markets reported by cable. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

a/ Nominal.

b/ Prices omitted from last week's table: For Recife in cruzeiros per arroba, with U.S. cents per pound in parentheses, October 15, 1948, Sertao, Type 5, 177.50 (29.20); Mata, Type 4, 165.00 (27.15).

17 PERCENT RISE IN CHINA'S COTTON CONSUMPTION

Cotton mill consumption in China for the 1947-48 season is estimated at 2,030,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross weight) compared with 1,750,000 a year ago according to a report by Owen L. Dawson, U. S. Agricultural Attache at Shanghai. These figures exclude an estimated 1.2 million bales each year in home industries and unknown quantities in 9 mills in isolated or Communist-occupied areas. These 9 mills have about 275,000 spindles or about 6 percent of the total spindles in China and, if they are not destroyed or closed, are capable of consuming around 140,000 bales annually on a single-shift basis.

The 1947 China cotton crop was estimated at 2,136,000 bales. However, only 940,000 bales of this crop reached commercial mills. The remainder of the crop was consumed in home industries or is in up-country storage.

The mills in the coastal areas were therefore forced to depend largely on foreign cotton. They met these requirements in 1947-48 by importing 930,000 bales of cotton and withdrawing 160,000 bales from stocks of foreign cotton carried over from the previous season.

Stocks of commercial cotton in China on August 1, 1948 were reported at 740,000 bales. This is a reduction from the 900,000 bales reported for the previous year but still above the 500,000 bales considered as a safe carry-over for normal mill operations. The above carry-over figure includes 181,000 bales of cotton that had arrived from the United States by August 1, 1948 under the China-aid program. However, this carry-over figure does not include an estimated 250,000 bales of up-country stocks not available to mills.

Mill consumption in China can be maintained during 1948-49 at about the same level as the previous season provided financial arrangements can be made to import the quantities needed. The 1948 cotton crop is expected to be slightly larger than that in 1947, but the quantities expected to reach commercial mill centers may not exceed 950,000 bales or about the same as in 1947-48. This will leave a deficit of slightly over 1 million bales, which must be met by imports or withdrawals from stocks if the present rate of mill operation is to be maintained. Present E.C.A. appropriations will finance nearly 400,000 bales of cotton, of which 300,000 had arrived in China by September 30, 1948, and is now being allocated to mills. About one-third of the textiles made from this cotton will be earmarked for export. The foreign exchange secured from these textile exports will be used to finance additional raw cotton imports. It is doubtful whether China will be able to finance any significant cotton imports other than through the above E.C.A. arrangements. Present cotton supplies in sight would therefore include only an estimated 950,000 bales to be collected from domestic production and approximately 400,000 bales of aid cotton, or a total of 1,350,000 bales. Due to this situation, the level of cotton mill operation in China in the 1948-49 season may be dependent on further E.C.A. financing and China's ability to get the cotton textile export program in operation.

WORLD COTTON--(Continued from Page 322)

land is plentiful but agricultural equipment and labor for settlement of new areas are scarce. The Government goal is to maintain cotton production at approximately 100,000 metric tons (460,000 bales) annually.

The 1948-49 cotton acreage in Brazil also being planted at this time is expected to be 15 or 20 percent above last year's estimate of around 4,600,000 acres. A proportionate increase in production would result in a crop of about 1,400,000 bales compared with the 1947-48 crop of 1,200,000 bales. A larger acreage is expected this year because of improved yields last year and enthusiasm for a new variety, Campinas 817 (derived from the Stoneville variety). Also new insect controls applied on a wide scale last year reduced losses to insects and are expected to offer better protection for the crop this year. The large United States crop is not expected to have a very depressing effect on cotton prices in Brazil because old-crop stocks are reduced almost to a normal level.

In Peru no significant change is anticipated this year from the 1947-48 estimates of 301,000 bales from 321,000 acres. The wartime restrictions on cotton acreage have been lifted but food commodities are still scarce and prices are high in relation to those for cotton. Government requirements for planting specified percentages of all cultivated land to food crops, however, are still in effect in most coastal areas and food crops continue to occupy about 50,000 acres formerly planted to cotton. Further discouragements for any increase in cotton production are foreign exchange controls and a number of export taxes, one of which amounts to 50 percent of the difference between the contract price for cotton sold for export and the cost of production. This cost was established by the Government for tax purposes at 145 soles per Spanish quintal (22.05 cents a pound) for Tanguis and 170 soles (25.85 cents) for Pima.

Production in Egypt in 1948 is estimated at 1,722,000 bales from 1,496,000 acres compared with 1,314,000 bales from 1,302,000 acres a year ago. Production has increased steadily from a low level of 740,000 bales in 1943, the third year of wartime acreage restrictions. These controls have not yet been lifted because of a continuing need for greater food production but they have been lightened each year. The 1948 crop represents 91 percent of the prewar average. Egyptian farmers object to the diversion of cotton land to food crops because they feel that it is uneconomical to grow them in Egypt.

In Uganda, an increase to 250,000 bales from last year's abnormally low crop of 138,000 is expected. This forecast is still somewhat below the prewar average of 281,000 bales. Drought and late planting were the principal causes for low production in 1947-48.

No significant changes are expected in 1948-49 in acreage or production in other parts of Africa.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, C. M. Purves, Charles H. Barber and Constance H. Farnworth.

